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## Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

1. (Original)In an authentication chip in which secret data is manipulated, a method of shielding manipulations of the secret data from observation, including the steps of:

operating non-flashing CMOS structures in the chip, in which pMOS and nMOS transistors are driven such that they do not have intermediate resistance simultaneously during a change of state of the CMOS structure, to manipulate the secret data; and

operating conventional CMOS inverters adjacent the non-flashing CMOS structures at the same time.

- 2. (Original)A method according to claim 1, including the further step of generating continuous circuit noise to drive the conventional CMOS inverters.
- 3. (Original)A method according to claim 2, including the further step of generating continuous circuit noise to a tamper detection line and driving the conventional CMOS structures from the tamper detection line.
- 4. (Original)A method according to claim 1, including the further step of driving the conventional CMOS multiple times faster than the non-flashing CMOS.
- 5. (Currently amended)An authentication chip-for performing the method, comprising: non-flashing CMOS structures, in which pMOS and nMOS transistors are driven such that they do not have intermediate resistance simultaneously during a change of state of the CMOS structure, to manipulate the secret data; and

conventional CMOS inverters adjacent the non-flashing CMOS structures, to change state at the same time the non-flashing CMOS structures manipulate secret data.

- 6. (Original)An authentication chip according to claim 5, further including a noise generator connected to the conventional CMOS inverters to drive them with continuous circuit noise signals.
- 7. (Original)An authentication chip according to claim 6, further including a tamper

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detection line connected between the noise generator and the conventional CMOS structures.

- 8. (Original)An authentication chip according to claim 5, where the conventional CMOS is driven multiple times faster than the non-flashing CMOS.
- 9. (New)A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of operating the non-flashing CMOS structures includes driving the pMOS transistors under a first clock signal and driving the pMOS transistors under a second clock signal, the first and second clock signals being non-synchronized.
- 10. (New)An authentication chip according to claim 5, wherein the pMOS transistors are arranged to be driven under a first clock signal and the pMOS transistors are arranged to be driven under a second clock signal, the first and second clock signals being non-synchronized.